words can make it. I ask the Secretary to read the first article, 9th section, and the clause next to the last,

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in cousequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ment and account of the receipts & expen-ditures of all public money shall be published from time time."

How clear! How explicit! No money to be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; that is, the object on which the expenditure is to be made, to be designated by law, and the sum alotted to offect it, specified, and yet we have lived in the daily and habitual viplation of this great fundamental provision from almost the beginning of our political existence to this day. Behold the consequences! It has prostrated and engulphed the very institutions, which have enjoyed this illicit favor, and tainted, above all other causes, the morals and politics of the whole country. Yes, to this must be traced, as one of the main causes, the whole system of excessive revenue, excessive expenditure, and excessive surplusses; and to them, especially the last, the disastrous overthrow of the banks and the currency, and the unexampled degeneracy of public and private morals, which have followed. We have suffered the affliction, may the blessing which follows chastisement, when its justness is confessed, come in due season.

But I take a still higher ground. I strike at the root of the mischief. I deny the right of this Government to treat bank notes as money in its fiscal transactions. On this great question, I never have before committed myself, though not generally disposed to abstain from forming or expressing opinions. In all instances, in which a national Bank has come in question, I have invariably taken my ground, that if the Government has the right to receive and treat bank notes as money, it had the right, and was bound under the constitution, to regulate them so as to make them uniform and stable as a currency. The reasons for this opinion are obvious, and have been so often and fully expressed on former occasions, that it would be useless to repeat them now; but I never examined fully the right of receiving, or made up my mind on it, till since the catrastrophe in May last, which, as I have said, entirely seperated the Government from the banks. Previous to that period, it was an abstract question, with no practical bearings; as much so as is now the constitutional right of admitting Louis and into the Union, Things are now altered. The connection is disolved; and it has become a practical question of the first mag-

The mover of the substitute assumed as a postukate, that this Governmen had a right to received in its dues, whatever it might think proper. I deny the position in toto. It is one that ought not to be assumed, and cannot be assumed, and cannot be proved. and which is opposed by powerful objections. The genius of our constitution is opposed to the assumption of power.-Whatever power it gives is expressly granted; and if proof were wanted, the numerous grants of powers far more obvious and apparent much more safe to be assumed than the one in question, would afford it. I shall cite a few striking instances.

If any powers might be assumed, one pay the debts of the Government, and horrowing it to carry on its operations would be among them;—yet both are expressly provided for by the Constitution. Again to Congress is granted the power to declare war and raise armies and navies; yet the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal and to make rules for the regulation of the Army and Navy are not left to assumption, as obvious as they are, but are given by express grant. With these and other instances ceiving whatever it pleases in its dues as money. Such an assumption would be in conflict with the great principles which the State Rights party, with which the Senator (Mr. Rives) classes himself, have ever adopted in the construction of the Constitution. But, if the former cannot be necessary and proper to carry any of the granted powers into effect. tempt has been made, nor can be, with success. On the contrary, there are strong objections to the power, which, in my opin-

ion cannot be surmounted. If once admitted, it would lead by consequence to a necessary interference with individual and State concerns never contemplated by the Constitution. Let us, for instance, suppose that, acting on the assumption of the Senator, the Government should choose to select tobacco as an article to be received in payment of its dues, which would be as well entitled to it as any other product, and in which the Senator's constituents are so much interested. Does he not see the consequences? In order to make its taxes uniform, which it is bound to do by the Constitution, and which cannot be done unless the medium in which it is paid is so, the Government would have to assume a general control over the great staple in question; to regulate the weigh of the hogshead or package; to establish inspections under its own officers in order to determine the quality, and whatever else might be necessary to make the payments into the Treasury uniform. So likewise, if the still greater staple, cotton, be selected. The weight of the bale, the quality of the cotton, and its inspection, would all necessarily fall under the control of the Government; and does not the Senator see that the exercise of a power that must lead to such consequences -consequences so far beyond the sphere assigned to this Government by the Constitution, must be unconstitutional? Nor does the objection extend only to these and other staple articles. It applies with equal, if not greater force, to receiving the notes of State banks, as proposed by the substitute, in the dues of the Government and the management of its fiscal concerns. It must involve the Government in the necessity of controlling and regulating State banks, as this substitute abundantly proves, as well as the whole history of our connection with them; and it has been shown that banks are, at least, as far removed from the control of this Government as the cultivators of the soil, or any other class of citi-To this I might add another objec-

its effect, with the important power conferred expressly on Congress of coining money and regulating the value thereof: but as this will come in with more propriety in answer to an argument advanced by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster.) I shall now state his argument and

reply to it. He asserted again and again, both now and at the extra session, that it is the duty of the Government not only to regulate, but to furnish a sound currency. Indeed it is the principle argument relied on by the Senator in the opposition to the bill, which he says abandons this great duty. Now, if by currency be meant gold and silver coins, there will be but little difference between him and myself. To that extent the Government has a clear and unquestionable right by express grant; but if he goes farther, and intends to assert that the Government has the right to make bank notes a currency, which it is bound to regulate, then his proposition is identical in effect, though differently expressed, with that of in which they are situated. It was rejecthe Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) and all the arguments I have urged against it are equally applicable to his. I hold, on my part, that the power of the Government on this subject is limited to coining money and regulating its value, and punishing the counterfeiting of the public coins; that is, of the coins made current by law, the only money known to the Constitution. It is time to make a distinction between money, or currency, if you please-between that which will legally pay debts, and mere cir-culation, which has its value from its promise to be paid in the former; and under which classification, bank notes as well as bills or promisory notes of individuals, fall. Those are all in their nature private and local, and cannot be cievated to the level of currency, or money, in the fiscal transactions of the Government, without coming into conflict, more or less, with the object of the Constitution in vesting the very power in Congress, which I shall now proceed to show.

It will hardly be questioned, that the ob-ject was to fix a standard in order to furnish to the union a currency of uniform and steady value, and was therefore united in the same sentence with the relative power, to fix the standard of weights and measures-The objects being similar. Now, if our ex-perience has proved any thing, it has amply shown that s o long as the Government is connected with the banks, and their notes received in its transactions, as money, so long it is impossible to give any thing like stability to the standard of value; and that the power of coining, and regulating the coins, becomes in a great measure a mere nullity. Every dollar isssued in bank notes when it is made the substitute for money. drives out of circulation more or less of the precious metals; and when the issue becomes exorbitant, gold and silver almost entirely disappears, as our experience at this time proves. The effects are analogous to alloying or clipping the coin, as far as stability of standard is concerned; and it would be not less rational to suppose, that such a power on the part of individuals, would be consistent with a uniform and stable currency, than to suppose the receiving and treating bank notes as a substitute for money by the Government, would be. to their proper share, to circulate in common with bills of exchange or other private and local paper, for the convenience of business and trade. So far from such a course operating injuriously on the people, or from being liable to the charge of forming one currency for the people and another for the Government, as has been so often and with such effect repeated-it is the very reverse. Government by refusing to receive bank notes, as it is bound to do, would in fact furnot less striking, which might be added it is a choice to the people, to take either a hold step to assume without proof, the far less clavious power of the Government remaind of the Government will always keep mand of the Government will always keep a plentiful supply of the former in the country, so as to afford the people a choice, while the opposite would expel the money and leave no option to them but to take bank notes or worse as at present.

I have now shown how it is proposed to form the league of banks. & have presented the constitutional impediments that stand prove that it has been granted, or that it is in the way. These are numerous and der than has of late years been usual at the strong; so much so, that they ought to be No such at- irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction; but I cannot expect they will produce their fall effect. I know too well the force of long entertained impressions, however erroneous, to be sanguine; I knew how strong the mind rebels against the expulsion of the old and the admission of new opinions. Yet, in this case, where we clearly see how gradually and silently error crept in under the disguise of words, applied to new and totally different ideas, without exciting notice or alarm; and when we have experienced such deep disasters in consequence of parting from the plain in tent and meaning of the Constitution, 1 cannot but hope that all who believe that the success of the Government depends on a rigid adherence to the Constitution, will lay aside all previous impressions, taken up without reflection, and give to the objections their due weight.

(To be Continued.)

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier

Washington, March 7. The Sub-Tressury bill was then taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Buchanau to postpone this bill until next session. After some few remarks from Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, Mr. Metris and Mr. Preston, the question was taken and de

cided as follows: Yeas .- Messrs, Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Tobbins, Ruggles, Smithof Ia., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tip-

ton, Webster, White-23. Nays.—Messrs, Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, lubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Coun., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young-29.

The question then recurred on the amendnent offered by Mr. Rives, which was

Mr. Preston having moved an amendment, providing that twenty-five banks shall be selected out of those whose stock, in whole gion, not less strong, that for the Government are situated, and where no such banks are

to receive and treat bank notes as money situated, that the States shall-select the miles an hour, and by his prompt exections injured on this occasion; but this account is ry, and nine loads of ammunition prepared banks-also, that all notes of sound, solvent banks be received by Government up to a certain day, and afterwards, that the notes of specie paying banks shall alone be re-ceived:—Further, that when the deposites exceed the circulation, the surplus shall be withdrawn in specie, and placed on specia denosite.

Mr. Morris asked for the yeas and nay

on Mr. Preston's amendment. Mr. Rives said he had no objection to one portion of the amendment, relating to the selection of banks in which the States hold stock; but he objected to the other parts of the amendment. The amendment was discussed by several Senators.

SUB TREASURY IN THE SENATE .- On Thursday a vote was taken on an amendment proposed by Mr. Preston to the sub-stitute of Mr. Rives. The amendment required the Secretary to give the preference, selecting banks as depositories of the the public money to such banks as are owned, in whole or in part, by the States ted by the following vote:

YEAS-Messis. Bayard, Clay, of Ky. Crittenden, Davis, Knight, Merrick, Niche las, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith, of Ina., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton Webster, White-19.

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown chanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clayton Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin. Lyon, McKean, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roone, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Smith, of Coun. Trotter, Walker, Wall. Willams, Wright, Young-32.

From the Correspondence of Charleston Mercuru. WASHINGTON March 9.

A painful report agitates the City that General Winfield Scott has been accidentally shot by one of his militia men. The rumors from the Canada frontier are so frequently erroneous, that no confidence is to be placed in this. It is now quite certain that the whole Northern frontier is tranquiliized. The insurgents have been dispersed through the prompt and energetic measures taken by Generals Scott, Brady, and Wool, and Col. Worth.

The Neutrality Bill, which hung between the two Houses, by a disagreement as to an amendment of the Senate, was finally passed to-day, after a long debate. The Bill, as it passed, leaves the trade in arms, &c "by sea," as heretofore.

The House was occupied, after 3 o'clock in a discussion of the motion heretofore made by Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, for the re-consideration of the vote by which the House passed the Bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton Mr. T. spoke. at some length, in support of his motion, and a general debate ensued. The motion will not prevail.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr Rives presented a memorial from a public meeting held in Virginia on the subject of the death of Jonathan Cilley. Several memorials of a similar tenor were presented by other Senators. The Pension Appropriation Bill was passed. The Senate then took up the Independent Treasury Bill, and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in opposition to it. Mr. Morris followed in a speech partially supporting the Bill.

milea for a weekell that Telablade that Mr. Calhoun will speak again, on the general subject, to-morrow or Monday. It is currently said to-day, that the In-

dependent Treasury Bill will pass the House. That it will pass the Senate is certain. It is said that, if the Committee on Ways and Means had reported a Resolution declaring that it is expedient to seperate the Government from the Banks, it would have been carried by a majority of seven or eight, The Sub-Treasury Bill, either in the form which it has received from the Senate or from the House Committee, will, however, as it is now believed, pass the House by two or three votes. But it will be a long time before the House will reach the final question, probably not for two months,

The President's drawing room was open eight till eleven o'clock. The rooms were which occurred on the 10th January. very much crowded, but there was more or- Exchange is entirely destroyed. President's levees.

From the Charleston Courier, March 12.

LATE FROM NEW YORK .- The splendid new steam packet Neptune, Capt. Pennoyer, arrived here on Saturday morning last, at seven o'clock, from New York, havrun in less than sixty-three hours. The Neptune has, therefore, made a shorter trip by one hoor, than has ever before been accomplished by steam, (the Home having on her econd passage out to this port, run it in 64 hours,) and we believe, as far as our recollection serves, quicker than any other communication has ever been made beween New York and Charleston, from wharf to wharf. The Neptune was detained an hour or two, in consequence of one of tragedian) having Grown himself overboard, but who was fortunately rescued from his perilous situation through the promptness and decision of Capt. Pennoyer The following are the particulars of this occurrence which, we are happy to say, was not tragical its result.

"Mr. Booth, the celebrated tragedian, attempted to destroy himself while on his passage from New York to Charleston, under the following circumstances: Mr. B. went on board the above packet, in company with his friend, Mr. Flynn, the well mown Comedian, on Wednesday evening last, and on the passage showed evident symptoms of insanity, but being carefully watched by his auxious friend, had no op portunity of escaping his vigilant eye, and oppeared to improve gradually under Mr. Flynn's friendly care, until the afternoon of Friday last, the 9th inst. when 36 miles N. E. of Frying Pan Shoals, during dinner, when Mr. Booth excused himself from the table, took advantage of his friend's absence and lowered himself from the promenade deck, which attracted the attention of the men. Capt. Pennoyer, Mr. Flynn, and the rest of the passengers being called from dinner endeavored to persuade him to return on board, when he not only refused. but immendiately plunged into the ocean. or part, is owned by the States in which they | Capt. Pennoyer instantly stopped the boat

and presence of mind, a safety buoy was probably exaggerated. thrown over, and a safety boat immediately launched. The gallant Captain took the nelm, and Mr. Booth, though then a half a mile from the boat, was rescued from a watery grave."

The Neptune anticipated the express mail about thirty hours; but the papers brought by her—and we received copious files from all the northern cities—contained no news of importance. There had been no later European advices received.

The Charleston Courier states, that Booth, the tragedian now in that city, came very near killing Flynn, another actor, while in bed, on Monday night the 12th inst, in a fit of delirium: He broke a cast iron firedog over his head, and otherwise acverely bruised him. His wounds are not dangerous.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Several contradictory reports having cached us of late, of the capture of a number of Indians by Gen. Jessup, we take pleasure in presenting to our readers the ollowing extract of a letter received in this City, from a source entitled to credit, that they may learn the true state of affairs in

INDIAN RIVER BAR, March 2. "At present there is a quasi peace with the Indians. Hostilities have ceased but how long this state of things may continue. cannot conjecture. There are said to be 5 or 600 Indians, (women children and warriors.) at or near Gen. Jesup's Camp. at Jupiter Inlet, with whom he was having a talk. The conference may or may not terminate in their agreeing to abide the decisien of the President as to remaining or removing West of the Mississippi. proposition of Gen. Jessup is, that he will reccommend to the President that the Indians be permitted to remain in Florida,but if the President refuses, then the Indians must go. If the Indians agree to this proposition, then thre is a probability that the war may soon be over.

LATEST FROM PLORIDA. - By the steam boat Florida, arrived at Savannah, from Black Creok, on Sunday, the latest intelligence from Gen. Jessup's head quarters, near Jupiter Iulet, is to the 1st instant, from which it appears that there were encamped half a mile from the General's position, upwards of 200 Indians, men, wemen and children, under the chief Tus-ke-gee, await- regiments sent to Canada, and for embaring some decision in reference to them, consequent on propositions which they made in February.

About one hundred and forty Indian negroes, who came in with Tuskegee's party left Fort Jupiter, under an escort on the 1st March, for Tampa Bay, for embarkation to the West, and who, it is said, belong mostly to Indians who have already emigrated. It is further said that about thirty or forty negroes are still out, so that nearly all the blacks have left the feld, by capture or surrender. Sam Jones is understood to be about one handred and fifty rules south of Fort Jupiter, 20 miles up Shark River off Cape Sable.

Ruxons .- The Western Georgies of the 26th ultimosays: "It is removed here that | fortunately now no longer any doubt, the General Charles H. Nelson, was killed in a recent engagement with the Indians.

mothisakansas walden laba Ridge was sing a council of his countrymen. A further report has reached is from the Cherokee Agency, that John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, had committed sui-

Some of the New York papers estimate the number of laborers cut of employment in that city, to be at least ten thousand .-The distress among this class, is the worst kind of distress. It is generally distress for food and raiment.

Foreign.

FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND. last night, for the first time this season, from | for several years so destructive a fire as that | revolt. flames were first discovered issuing from from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the Lloyd's coffee house, at about half past ten by one of the watchmen of the bank .-The alarm was instantly given; but before the engines arrived the flames were communicated to the Exchange. Some time clapsed before water could be procured and in the interior the fire spread with alarming ing left that port on Wednesday afternoon, at a quarter past four o'clock, making the the gates could be opened to enable the engines to enter the court yard; but when an entrance was gained, it was too late to save the building. By midnight the whole edifice was in a blaze, so that the exertions of little, for nothing has come to hand to conthe firemen were fruitless. The conflagra-tion was visible for miles round. In less of Sic Francis Head at Navy Island, and than five hours from the commencement of the fire the whole editice was in ruins.-Owing to the presence of the military, and the general good order of the crowd no accident occurred. The principal papers have her passengers, (M., Booth, the celebrated begg saved. The edifice now destroyed, was built in the reign of Chales II Th. statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, the architect, was not injured. A new Exchange is already talked of.

FRANCE .- Burning of the Italian Opera House .- On the evening of the 16th January the Italian Opera House, at Paris was consumed by fire. The alarm was given a little after midnight; but notwithstanding every exertion the building was on ashaving been appointed Aids-de-Camp to tirely consumed. One of the directors was killed by a fall, in endeavoring to escape from the flames. An insurance had been effected, to the amount of 300,000 francs on Cork harbor, with the loss of 27 of the pas-

the theatre and its contents. Russia .- Destruction by Fire of the Im perial Palace of St. Petersburg .- The Im perial palace, or the winter palace of the emperor, was burnt to the ground on the 29th of December last. The flames, which broke out at 11 o'clock at night scenied to burst from all parts of the building a once. At the time of the alarm the Emperor, with his family, was at the theatre. and when the news was brought to him he has been testored in every direction. rushed from the house, and, thinking it to be the signal for a revolt, he ordered the the troops under arms. Twenty thousand sol diers were quickly arrayed in the streets. -All efforts to check the fire proved uscless; The building was entirely consumed by five

Some idea of the extent of this edifice may be gathered from the fact that 15,000 persons have been accommodated in it .-Several individuals have been arrested on suspicion of setting it on fire.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS .- The English papers are principally occupied with the affairs of Canada, all the movements which have heretofore filled our journals being copied entire-with very free remarks upon the course of the people and the Government of the U. States. Both the French and the English journals seem to have anticipated that our people would freely express their sympathy, but that our Govern-ment would act in good faith for the preservation of its neutrality. The Proclamato have afforded much satisfaction, as a demonstration of the public authorities for acotrality.

The Army preparations in Great Britain for the Canadas are very active. The Dandy Corps of Great Britain, the Guards are coming over. It is the handsomest looking corps in the world, the officers being all of high families, and the men picked. The London times says that including all under orders there are seven thousand rank

and file. The Loudon packet Sampson, Captain Sturgis, which sailed for New York, has on board Sir George Arthur, Governor of U. Canada, with Lieut. West Arthur, Aides-de-Camp; Lieuts Jones and Cooper, of the military force in Canada, and Messrs. Windsor and Warren of the Royal service. Several other civil gentlemen went out in this ship, who are intended to set, on their arrival in Canada, in the formation of volunteer corps. All the February packet skips will come freighted with British officers, Col. Jodderel, Col. Shawe, Major General T. Pearson, Maj. General Clitherow, Licut. Col. Cox. Majors Williams and McPhail, and Captains De Rottenburg and Swan, Lieut. Charles Glascoigne, Paterson Nickle, and Loring, Maj. Head and Capt. Creagh.

Some of the Guards will embark for Quebec, the last week of February,most perilous voyage for that port at that The Household Infantry have commenced heavy marching duty in the vicinity of London to be ready for serious business in Canada. All the wives of the sol diers are to be kept at home. The light cation, viz. the 43d, 71st, and 85th, are to be clothed in grey-a cloth very much the color of a back of a tree. This is a very proper change, says a London paper, a there will be much bush-fighting, and our red coats will not be so good an object for the American and Canadian riflemen.

A NOTHER ALARM OF FIRE AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Between the hours of two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm was raised by the workmen employed about the ruins of the Royal Exchange that the devouring element had again shown itself near the southeast corner of the building It was hepen that the vaults which contained the City bankers' ledgers, &c., had escaped with riting injury. but there is un these important documents, in common with other property, will be completely destroved.

There have been reports current for some days past that several Polish and other officers had left in London and Liverpool pack ets for New York, with the view of aiding, the rebels in Lower Canada and that arms and stores had also been torwarded to the same destination. From inquiries set on foot to ascertain the correctness of such state ments, it appears they are unfounded. The London line of packet hip Ontario, which will leave the river to-day or to-morrow, has 10 or 12 British officers for Canada, to be employed in organizing the milma and volunteer corps which were raising at the date of the last advices. Equally unfounded is the rumor that a number off reach andother ENGLAND,—Burning of the Royal Ex-change.—There has not been in Loudon York to aid the French Canadians in their

> The packet ship, Oxford, Rathsone, has arrived feelings, which though honorable to human 1st of Feb.

By this arrival, the Editors of the Mereantile Advertiser, have received Liverpool and London papers to the first of February, from which the following hasty extracts are

Loxpon, Jan. 31. MONEY MARKET .- The uneasy feeling which was felt in the English Stock Market on Saturday, in reference to Canadian matters, seems to be gradually wearing away and the price of Consols has improved a the whole rests on vague rumors in the U States. Another packet is, however, daily expected from New York, which, no doubt, will set the matter completely at rest. Consols were last marked at 92 1-8 to 1-4,both for money and the account. Exchaquer hills have again advanced 2s, and closed to day at 62s to 64s prem.

The Hon. Edward Bouverhe, son of Lord Radner, is to accompany the Earl of Durham to Canada, Captain the Hon-Harvey Gray, of the 5th Regiment, sen of Earl Gray; Lieut, the Hon Frederick Villers, of the Cold stream Guards, son of Lord Jersey; and Capt. Cenroy, are spoken of the Earl of Durham.

for Bristol, has been totally wree ed of

From the Albany Argus.

sengers and crew.

FROM THE FRONTIER .- The Invading Forces disbanded .- Official despatches from Gen. Wool and Col. Worth, from the former of the 2nd inst., and the latter of the Ist, show that both on the Northern and Western Frentiers, the disturbing forces have been dispersed, and that tranquility

Gen. Wood writes that the entire force M. on the 1st instant, near the Canada line, above one mile north of the village of Alburgh Springs, Vt., with all their cannon,

for artillery and muskets. Drs. Nelson and Cote were in the custody of Gen. Wool, by whom they would be surrendered to the civil authorities. The British troops were within 6 or 8 miles of the invading camp at

the time of the surrender. The whole Frontier, from St Albans to Watertown, is entirely tranquilized-probably not to be again disturbed.

Gen. Wool left St. Albans for Plattsburgh and Champlain yesterday morning.

BUFFALO, March 2. The State Arms, stolen from Col. Ranom's house in Clarence on the night of the 22d olt., were recovered a few days afterwards in Lancaster - Com. Adv.

FROM THE FRONTIER .- Another Patriot flare up .- On the 26th Feb. about 280 patriots, near Sandusky, Ohio, crossed over from the Peninsula opposite that place, and captured some hogs on Plain Island, on the Canada side. The distance across the lake on the ice in this part is 18 miles. And an attack on the Island from the British was momentarily expected.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1838.

Carried Street The attention of our citizens is called to the Convention of Merchants which is to assemble at Augusta, on the first Monday in April. It is a subject of great importance, and we trust that Edgefield District will prove its interest by moving strongly in the matter. We are requested to call a Public meeting of our Citizens at the C. House, on Friday the 23rd inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. with the view of appointing Delegates.

"Unique" and "Tycho" are received, but unavoidably postponed until our next.

The rumor of the death of Gen. Scott, we hope, is a hoax, as it has not received confirmation.

SAFETY OF THE STEAM PACKET NEW YORK.—The New York, Capt. Spinney, not long since on her passage from New York to Charleston, encountered a severe gale off Cape Hatteras, and was near being wrecked with the loss of all on board. Happily however no harm was done except some injury to the Boat, which will be reprired in a few days.

Now, we have nothing to say against the safety of the Boat, nor would we be so unreasonable as to dispute the justice of the very high encomiums which the Passengers have passed upon the Captain, for we know nothing about either; but, reminded of the melancholy fate of the "Home," and the puff upon puff, which she received during the short period of her existence, and fully sensible of the great evils which have flowed from the system of puffing, we would venture, as we have often done before, to warn Passengers against it. Wo are sorry indeed to see it. A good Boat need fear nothing, for it will receive the public confidence, when it shall have earned it. We set but little value upon that charge ier, which has to be holstered up by certificates, whether it be a man, a Stage or a Sieam boat. Nothing is more natural than for a Passenger, after having escaped the perils of "the vasty deep," to bless his Capmin; and this often too when he deserves nought but censure. If all the world were like ourselves, a Steam boat certificate would but injure the Boat; not that we would impuga the recacity of the Passengers, but that generally they are not proper Postscript-Eight Doys Later .- The judges, and do it under the influence of nature, detract from the weight of their tes-

> Let not our renders forget, that to-morrow is the appointed day for the meeting of our Citizens, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing Delegates to the Merchants Convention, at Augusta. Surely it cannot be necessary to urge upon this community the great importance of the grand commercial enterprize, which it is the object of this Convention to accomplish. Could we lay before our readers the very able "Address of the Augusta Convention to the People of the Southern and South Western States," we know that the most lukewarm would be incited to warm and vigorous action. We will here give a few facts which we have drawn from that eloquent and patriotic paper.

timony.

" In 1856, the whole imports of the U. States a ment ted in round numbers to \$190, 000,000. These of N York alone amounted to \$118,000,000, while those of all the Atlantic States, South of the Potomac, and the States on the Gulf of Mexico, a mounted to only 20,000,000, and those of The Killarney steam packet, from Cork | Seach Carolina and Georgia to only \$3,-100,000. During the same year, the domestic exports of the United States, amount ed to \$107,000, 60 of which N. Y. exported only \$19,800,000, against an import of 118 millions, whilst the States South and South West of the Potomac, exported \$78,000,-000, against an import of only \$20,000,-000, and South Carolina and Georgia, each having a commercial scaport, with a safe harbor on the Atlantic, experted \$24,000,-000, against an import of ont. \$3,400,000! under Des. Nelson and Cote, about 660. The contrasts here ex-bited, are astound-strong, surrendered to him at 2 o'clock, P. ling; and, it is beli-ved, that they are without a parrallel in de history of independent Capt. Pennoyer instantly stopped the boat which was then going at the rate of eleven that five or 600 persons were more or less this Gen. W. had taken one piece of artitle-States. New York imported six times the